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U. S. Department of Agriculture



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, PROVO CANYON

F-231895

UINTA

NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

ISSUED 1937

RULES FOR FIRE PREVENTION

1. *Matches.*—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. *Tobacco.*—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. Place them in the road, trail, or on bare ground and stamp out with the foot.

3. *Making camp.*—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.

4. *Breaking camp.*—Never break camp until your fire is out—"dead out."

5. *Burning brush.*—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. *How to put out a campfire.*—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.





F-307736

GOOD FISHING WATERS, RIGHT FORK HOBBLE CREEK

UINTA MEANS TIMBER

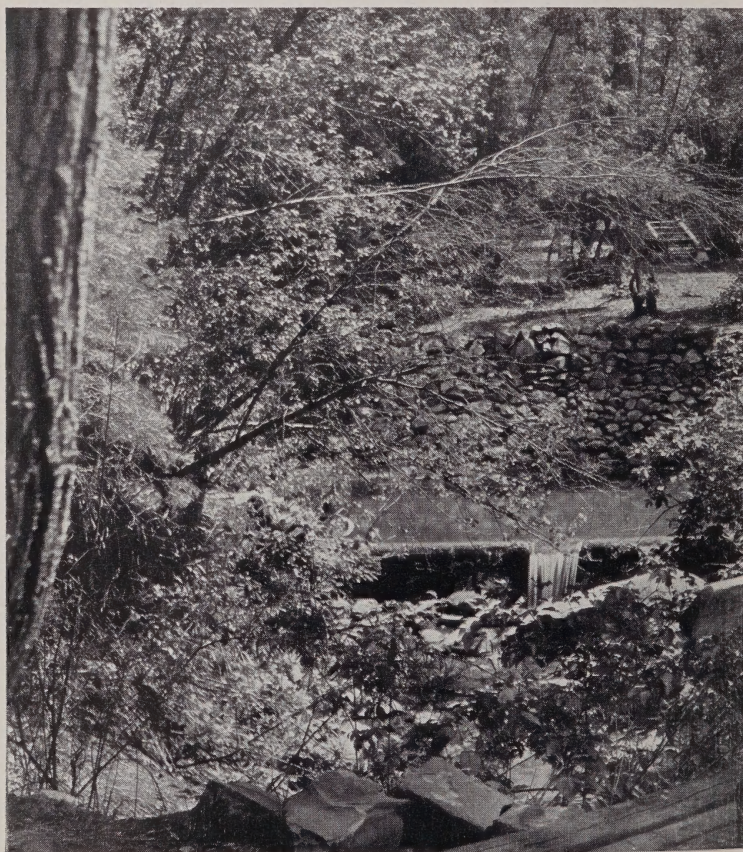
THE Uinta National Forest, lying in the central part of Utah, embraces the Wasatch Mountains from Provo River, south, to Sanpete Valley, and east on both the north and the south sides of Strawberry Valley to the Uinta Basin. It includes the watersheds of the South Forks of Provo, West Fork of Duchesne and Strawberry Rivers, Diamond Fork, White River, Nebo Creek, Salt Creek, Hobbler Creek, Payson Canyon, and several smaller drainages.

The forest lies in five counties, Utah, Sanpete, Juab, Wasatch, and Duchesne, and comprises 938,583 acres, of which 60,807 acres are in private ownership. Uinta is an Indian name meaning "timber", and is applied also to a tribe of the Ute Indians, a mountain range, and a county in northeastern Utah.

National forests in Utah had their beginning in 1897, when President Cleveland set aside the Uinta Forest Reserve, comprising the greater part of the Uinta range of mountains. Later, President McKinley established the Payson Forest Reserve, now the Nebo division of the Uinta. Still later, in 1905, the west end of the former Uinta Indian Reservation and adjacent parts of the Wasatch Mountains were added. In 1908 the greater part of the Uinta Mountains was segregated as the Ashley National Forest, and more recently the remainder of this mountain range was transferred to the Wasatch Forest.

PLAY SAFE WITH FIRE—DO

Escalante, the early Spanish explorer and first white man of record to visit this section, entered the eastern boundary of what is now the Uinta Forest in 1776 in Strawberry Valley, which he called the Valle de la Purisima, traveled up Mud Creek, over the divide, and down Diamond Fork its entire length, describing in his diary "its beautiful bends and good pasture suitable for sheep and cattle raising." His classification, made 160 years ago, still stands. Since settlement of this section of the State in 1847 by Mormon pioneers, livestock raising has been, and is today, the principal use.



DELIGHTFUL CAMPING PLACES.

DN'T DESTROY THE FOREST

Escalante proceeded down Diamond Fork past three sulphur springs, still flowing, into the main Spanish Fork Canyon with its three hot sulphur springs. Here he encountered almost impassable barriers through the narrow part of this canyon now traversed by a transcontinental railroad and U. S. Highway 50. Near the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon he had difficulties with the Indians who, he reported, burned the grass so that there would be no feed for his horses. The stay of the exploring party was therefore shortened.

Uinta Forest officers have fought brush and grass fires in this same locality in recent times. Every year,



F-307724

RIGHT FORK, HOBBLE CREEK



CUTTING ENGELMANN SPR

when dry conditions prevail, several forest and brush fires are started through the carelessness of a few travelers, campers, fishermen, and hunters.

A constant vigil is maintained by forest rangers and guards to discover and put out these fires before valuable watershed cover, timber, forage, and recreational and scenic values are destroyed. In this activity effective cooperation is rendered by citizen observers strategically located and selected in advance for this purpose.

This forest unit is administered from a headquarters at Provo, Utah, in charge of a forest supervisor with a staff of technical and clerical assistants. Two district rangers are located at Heber and one each at Spanish Fork, Nephi, and Duchesne, Utah. Foremen and skilled workers are employed as improvement and emergency-work programs require. There are also seasonal and per diem employees for recreational patrol, administrative duties, and fireguard service.



F-220832

BUCE SAW TIMBER, WOLF CREEK

WATER FOR IRRIGATION

The Uinta National Forest was created mainly to protect the watersheds of the mountain streams. Every drop of water flowing from the forest is used for irrigation in nearby fertile valleys.

The timber, brush, and grass cover on the watersheds had been impaired by fires and by too early and too heavy grazing by livestock. Since creation of the forest, however, the protective cover of timber, brush, grass, and weeds has been built up to better regulate the stream flow, hold the soil, and minimize flood damage.

The watershed of the Strawberry reclamation project lies within the forest. Under this project water is stored in the large reservoir located in Strawberry Valley and, by means of a three-mile tunnel through the backbone of the divide, is diverted to the opposite side of the mountain range for irrigation of the fertile lands of Utah Valley.

TIMBER IN THE UINTA

The Uinta National Forest has a timber stand of approximately 220 million board feet, of which 150 million feet is merchantable saw timber growing in the northern part of the forest in Wolf Creek, Provo River, and Strawberry River drainages. Here the main Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir stands are found.

In other parts of the forest, the scattered stands of Douglas fir and white and alpine fir were heavily cut and logged in the early days of the settlement of the valleys. Under regulation and protection by the Forest Service, these stands are now reproducing and are again supplying farm timbers and fence poles to the local residents.

Vast stands of aspen, estimated to contain over 2,000,000 cords of wood, are also found on the Uinta Forest. Heavy use of this species is made by local people for fence poles and fuel. Some of the aspen also goes into the manufacture of a high grade of excelsior, at a small plant located at Charleston.



F-209801

CUTTING ASPEN IN PAYSON CANYON FOR MANUFACTURE INTO
EXCELSIOR

FORAGE AND LIVESTOCK

Local ranchers have built up a large and successful livestock industry upon the use of the luxuriant growth of grasses, weeds, and palatable browse which furnish good summer forage for 25,500 cattle and horses and 155,000 sheep belonging to approximately 1,250 permittees.

Beef and mutton from the Uinta Forest ranges have won an enviable reputation on the livestock markets. It is the aim of the Forest Service to permit full use of this forage resource, but at the same time to protect and maintain its productivity so that the annual crops will not decrease in quantity or quality. Sixty-six miles of range fences and 224 water developments have been built for convenience in handling permitted livestock and to get proper use of forage. More than 1,000 acres of denuded range has been artificially re-seeded to grasses, and much more of this work will be done as time goes on.

ELK, DEER, AND FISH

Ranges in the forest support 3,000 mule deer and 600 elk in addition to the domestic livestock. The elk are confined to the Nebo division, which is a State game preserve, but licensed hunting is permitted every fall to utilize the annual increase in the herd. If allowed to exceed the present numbers, the elk would create conflicts in the use of the range by domestic livestock and make inroads on farmers' orchards, grain, and hay fields surrounding this small mountain range.

Most of the many streams have mountain trout, and because of easy accessibility are heavily fished during the open season. The better fishing is found in the tributaries of the Provo River, Strawberry Reservoir, Currant Creek, Hobbie Creek, Diamond Fork, Payson and Santaquin Canyons, and Nebo Creek.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Large numbers of recreation seekers from the nearby communities and from greater distances visit the forest during the summer. Most local communities have a nearby canyon with ample shade and a running stream where the people go week after week during warm weather, for camping, picnicking, and group and family outings. Tables, benches, fireplaces, comfort stations, water supplies, and other conveniences are being installed and will be maintained by the Forest Service in many suitable places for the convenience of recreation visitors.



SHEEP LEAVING SUMM

JUST FOLLOW THESE ROADS

Hobble Creek Canyon east of Springville is entered by a good mountain road leading to popular and well-improved camping and picnicking places. The same is true of the Nebo Recreation Area in Salt Creek Canyon near Nephi. Similar developments are under way for Payson and Santaquin Canyons.

The popular Nebo Loop road connects Payson Canyon and Salt Creek, and affords unexcelled views of mountain scenery. From Moroni in Sanpete Canyon a short road leads west to the picturesque, boxlike Maple Canyon and campground, with the amphitheater at its forks.

Levan has its recreation center in Chicken Creek Canyon. Diamond Fork of Spanish Fork Canyon is popular with the people of the south end of Utah County for its fishing and camping places.

Extensive recreational development, including pro-

KEEP THE FOREST



ER RANGE IN SEPTEMBER

F-164594

vision for winter sports, is planned for Daniels Canyon, through which Victory Highway (U S 40) passes. Wolf Creek Summit, along the Kamas-Stockmore Road, has a well-improved campground in a picturesque setting which is the scene of a large annual outing of the people from Duchesne, Summit, and Wasatch Counties. From this summit a road follows the high divide around the west fork of Duchesne to the head of Currant Creek through a scenic country. Undeveloped camping places that are unexcelled in this part of the State are found along this route.

From Soldier Summit on U. S. Highway 50 a mountain road goes up the right-hand fork of White River and along the divide around Avintaquin Canyon to the head of Indian Canyon, connecting there with the Castle Gate-Duchesne State Highway. This high divide route affords a wonderful view of all the scenic mountain and canyon country of eastern Utah.

CLEAN AND GREEN!



CATTLE ON FOREST LAND

WHY NATIONAL FORESTS?

The Uinta is a part of a great national forest system that embraces approximately 170 million acres of land. There are now 160 national forests which are scattered through 35 States and the two Territories of Puerto Rico and Alaska.

This vast Federal empire was started in 1891 when Congress passed an act creating "forest reserves" out of certain areas of public domain in the West. These were renamed national forests in 1905 when the United States Forest Service was created.

National forest lands, like those of the Uinta, are largely mountainous, rough and rocky, with steep slopes, high plateaus, and valleys. Naturally, such areas are unsuited to the usual agricultural purposes; and even if it were possible to grow cultivated crops



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GE IN STRAWBERRY VALLEY



F-307734

IMPROVEMENT OF MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR FISH, HOBBLE CREEK

on them, it would hardly be practical or economical. Conservation with use is the keynote in their management. The main objective is to so use all the resources in such ways as to make them of greatest service now and in the years to come.

All the resources of these areas are considered in their administration. They are managed to serve multiple uses. One area may at the same time grow timber, provide shelter and food for game animals, protect the land from erosion, and conserve the water that falls for use of cities and towns farther down the slopes. When uses conflict, decision is based on the greatest good for the greatest number of persons for the longest time. Renewable resources of all the forests, as on the Uinta, are managed for sustained yield. The handling of the timber is a good illustration. Only the mature trees or those that for some other reason have ceased satisfactory growth are cut. Rules of cutting are worked out for each timber-sale area, and before any trees are harvested they are usually marked by a forest officer. Young trees and seed trees are left to provide for a later crop and to protect the soil from erosion. Thus the forest is kept constantly productive.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

The increased use and development of the Uinta and other national forests for recreation is in line with the purpose of making all the resources of these areas serve the people who own them—the general public. Campers, sportsmen, seekers after health, rest, and other forms of recreation in increasing numbers have made use of these areas in recent years. The Uinta has, of course, shared in the growing popularity of these huge Federal properties as outdoor playgrounds. Figures on the number of persons passing through all the national forests show an increase of from 3 million in 1917 to more than 71 million in 1936, including, of course, the “repeaters” and those who visited more than one forest.

The forester is a “wood farmer” concerned with growing successive crops of the most valuable timber on the lands in his care.



OPEN AIR THEATER, BALSAM CAMP, HOBBLE CREEK

F-307726



CAMPING SCENE, HOBBLE CREEK CANYON

F-307728



RIGHT FORK HOBBLE CREEK FOREST ROAD

F-307729

The Uinta and other national forests offer both urban and country dwellers an outing that is natural and different. Recreation in the national forests is simple, democratic, unregimented. Recreation facilities for the many take precedence always over those for the few. Policing is kept to that minimum which is necessary to assure safety to public health and public property. All who enjoy the out-of-doors will be delighted with the beauty of the rugged mountains and wandering streams, the frontier flavor of the forest wilderness, the murmur of rushing rivers or waterfalls, and the scent of pine, fir, and balsam.

The officers who administer the forest welcome visitors. All they ask is that the visitors observe the rules, look to the proper sanitation of their camps, and be careful with fire.

Every visitor in the Uinta Forest has a stake in its management and protection. Ownership of this area, as well as of all other national forests, rests in the Government in which every citizen has a part.

The forest officers are the managers for the people. It is their job to administer the rules under which the forest is operated. As a part owner in the enterprise, it is the responsibility of every visitor to assist these public servants to carry out their functions. The one thing that the forest officer fears most is fire. Fire is the red enemy of the forest. It is a destroyer. Visitors in the forest can be of greatest assistance in this phase of forest administration.

Before man entered the scene the only cause of forest fires was lightning. Indians burned forests in warfare and to get game. The pioneers burned forests as the easiest method of clearing land. Such burning was insignificant to what is going on today. Man now has lightning beat, not for speed, but in the number of forest fires started. More than 90 percent of all such fires are man caused. Their seriousness may be realized when they are considered as the cause of a \$450,000,000 yearly waste or enough to build 150,000 moderately priced homes.

You who are visitors in the Uinta National Forest will be impressed with its natural beauty. It is yours to enjoy—and to protect!

Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, cut his fences, or disturb his livestock.

THE NEXT FELLOW WILL APPRECIATE YOUR CLEAN CAMP

Rules for Good Health

1. *Purification.*—Mountain streams do not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil all suspected water.

2. *Garbage.*—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes where garbage receptacles and incinerators are not provided.

3. *Washings.*—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on the ground away from water supply.

4. *Toilets.*—Use toilets where available. They should always be properly located to protect all water supplies from contamination.

5. *Excretions.*—Where toilets have not been provided, bury all human excrement a foot deep at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.

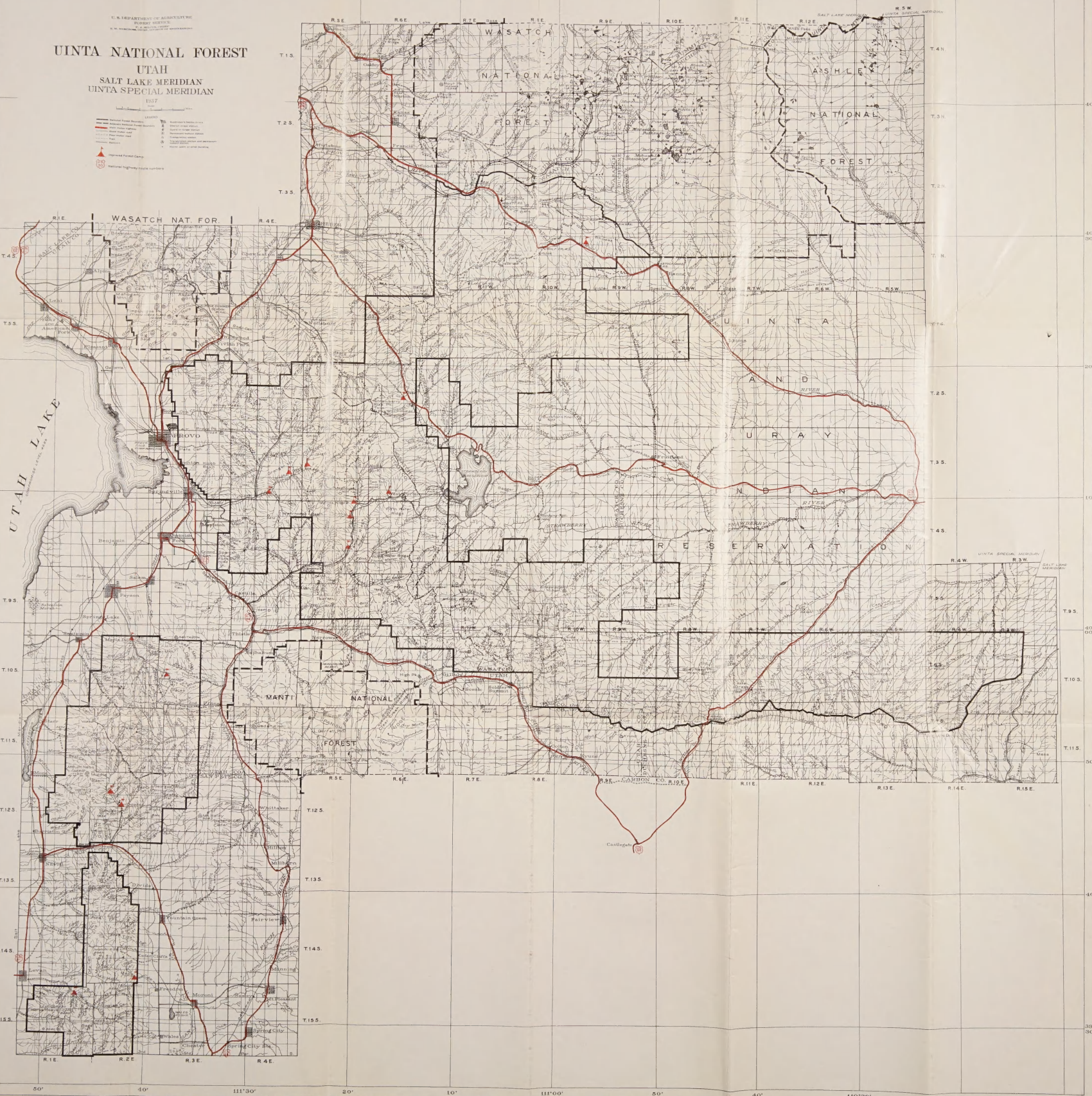
6. *Observe laws.*—Observe common-sense sanitary rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health-law violators. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including presence of dead animals) to nearest health officer or U. S. forest officer.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P. A. MILLER, CHIEF
U. S. FOREST SERVICE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

UTAH
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN
UINTA SPECIAL MERIDIAN

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**TAKE CARE OF YOUR FIRE AND
BE SURE THAT IT IS ENTIRELY
OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE IT.
SET AN EXAMPLE FOR THE
OTHER FELLOW.**

Code of Good Sportsmen

1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property—for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you. Violations of game laws should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.

3. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, break down his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling. Imagine yourself in his place. Ask his permission to hunt on his premises.

4. Be careful with your campfire, your smokes, and your matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

5. Leave a clean camp.

6. Put out all forest fires you discover if you can. If you cannot, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.

**THERE IS MORE HONOR IN GIVING
THE GAME A SQUARE DEAL THAN
IN GETTING THE LIMIT**